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- GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling** Case Bot. Dry, in square bottles .....8.25 7.0 Old Tom, in square bottles .....8.25 7.0
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## GERMANS COUNT ON FROST'S AID

Have No Fear of a Winter Campaign Against the Russians.

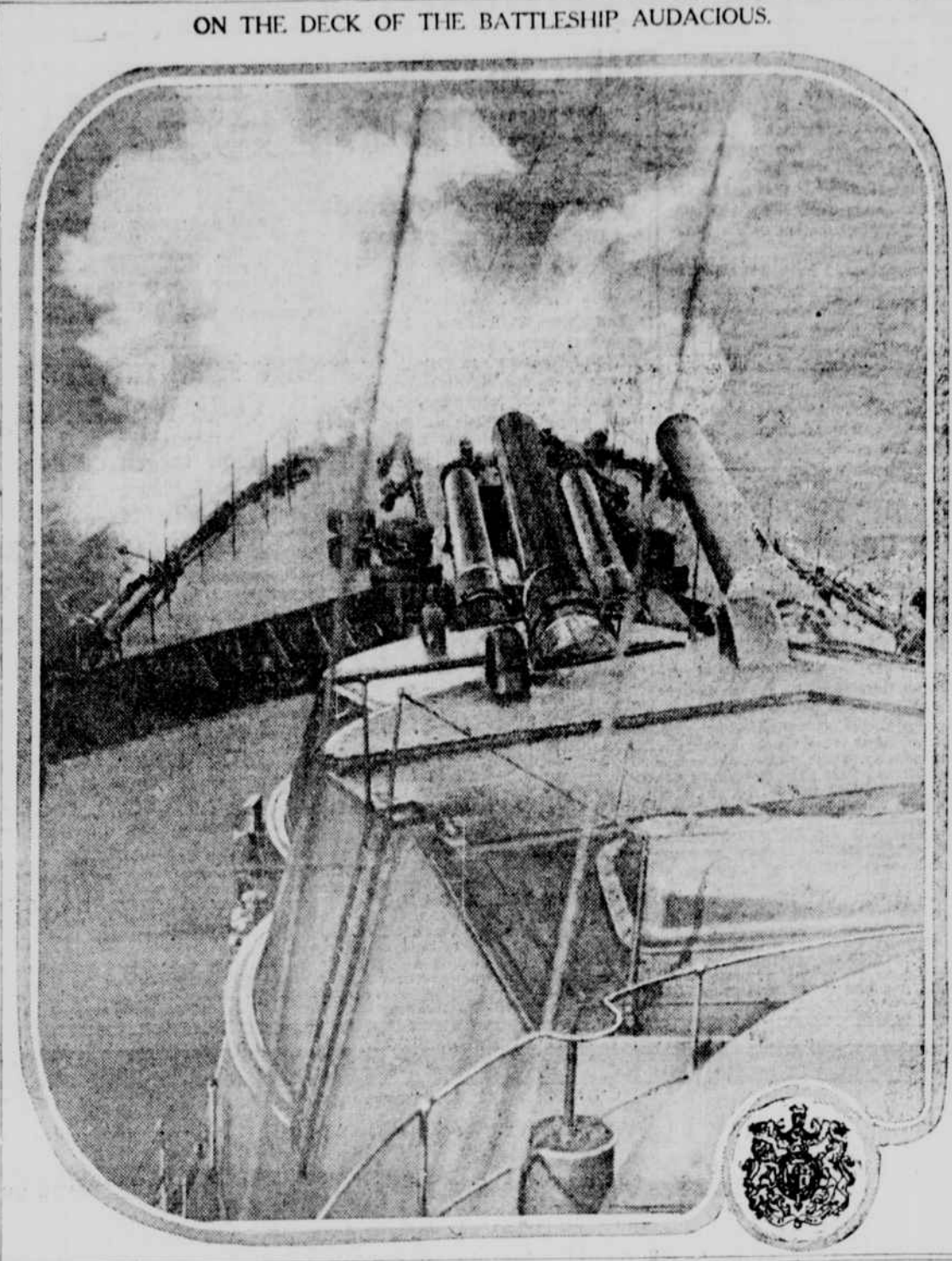
Berlin, Nov. 1.—The prospect of a winter campaign in Russia presents no terrors to the German military writers now dealing with the problem of a long continuance of the war. Far from anticipating a repetition of Napoleon's disastrous experience in the Moscow campaign, they look upon the great Russian conqueror, "General December" and "General January," as allies who will remove for them two of the greatest obstacles to operations against the Russians, namely, the transportation problem and that of overcoming the natural defenses of the country—its swamps and rivers.

The expert of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" points out that the Russians, in order to stem the German advance, have relied largely on intrenchments laid out on a tremendous scale. Once the ground is solidly frozen the construction of such works for defense will be greatly hampered.

"Every battle has demonstrated the value to the Russians of the trenches and other military field works," says the writer. "It has been difficult in all cases to take positions so protected, and the Russian successes have been mostly due to the laying out of fortified positions in the open field."

"With the ground frozen and no longer easily worked with pick and shovel, the laying out of such works will be made extremely difficult, and the Russians, whose forte from the times of Napoleon to Muden, has lain in the defense of field fortifications, will thus lose the most important factor in their defensive tactics."

"Troops operating on the offensive



### BRITISH WARSHIPS AND CREWS LOST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

Cruisers.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Men Lost.	Sunk.
Amphion	3,410	320	131	Aug. 6.
Pathfinder	2,940	268	246	Sept. 10.
Hogue	12,000	755	755	Sept. 22.
Cressy	12,000	750	1,450	Sept. 22.
Aboukir	12,000	755	755	Sept. 22.
Hawke	7,350	544	471	Oct. 15.
Hermes	5,600	456	51	Oct. 31.
Niger	810	85	—	Nov. 11.
Good Hope	14,100	900	1,610	Nov. 3.
Monmouth	9,800	740	—	Nov. 3.
Audacious	23,000	900	1	Oct. 27.
Totals	107,241	6,473	3,990	

must deal with the "fifth element," as Napoleon called the Russian mud. In the winter the bad roads are covered with snow and may then be used by sleighs, and the great rivers and swamps which form the principal factors in the Russian defense lines will then be covered with ice, permitting easy crossing everywhere.

"The idea that winter was the best season in which an attack on Russia might be made is that of a general soldier of history, Charles XII of Sweden, who afterward demonstrated the correctness of his conclusion. He waited with his advance into Russia in 1707 until cold weather had set in, and after the rivers and swamps of Poland had been frozen over he crossed the Vistula on December 29 and advanced rapidly as far as Wilna, where he intended to overtake the retreating Russian.

The enemy, however, retreated again, and this winter campaign brought no result, because King Charles could not get the Russians to stand.

Napoleon counted on the aid of winter in his campaign in 1806. But the weather was against him. December of that year left the roads as soft as they had been in the fall, and the French were obliged to quarter themselves upon the Poles and wait for cold weather. Frost finally came on February 1, and six days later the battle at Prussian Eylau was fought. Napoleon, as well as King Charles, availed himself of the opportunity offered by harder roads and frozen rivers.

"As Carlisle Blair in his work on the campaign of Napoleon in Russia in 1812 has shown, it was not the cold that demanded the greatest sacrifices in human lives. Napoleon lost 200,000 men on his advance into Russia and only 100,000 on his retreat. It was also shown then that the Russian suffered as much from the cold as did the French, and that both armies were hampered by the ice. Napoleon's retreat was due to a shortage of powder, only one-half of the quantity, though available in the rear. The supply service had failed altogether."

Dr. Beaumont is the only person now in New York who was on board the Olympic at the time the liner is supposed to have gone to the rescue of the Audacious. He arrived here on Friday night as surgeon of the White Star liner Baltic, which he reached after a hurried trip from Lough Swilly to Belfast and thence across the Irish Sea to Liverpool.

"I was on board the Olympic until the morning of October 29," said Dr. Beaumont last night. "We never saw the Audacious, and we did not take aboard any crew from any warship or merchant vessel. I cannot understand why reports should come from England saying that the Audacious had been sunk and that we rescued her crew."

**Doubts Report.**

"Surely if this happened on the morning of the 27th I should have known of it, and would have been called to administer to those who might have been injured or were suffering from exposure. I was greatly surprised to read accounts in the newspapers this afternoon confirming an event which had occurred only the morning of October 29, when I left the Olympic in Lough Swilly."

When the Olympic left New York on October 21, Dr. Beaumont said, the course had been set for Greenock, Scotland, but it had probably been altered on October 28, when a message was received on board stating that mines were drifting off the southwest coast of Scotland and along the northeast coast of Ireland.

"This message about the mines came to us by wireless," said Dr. Beaumont, "but it was known only by Captain Haddock and his staff. Whence it came was known only to the master and to the Marconi operator, and Captain Haddock naturally kept the information to himself."

"On the morning of October 29 we arrived off Lough Swilly and a small boat came out with a bundle of telegrams. From the White Star office in Liverpool and the other four were from my wife, who is in London. Mrs. Beaumont had become greatly alarmed over a report that appeared in the London newspapers on the afternoon of October 28 stating that the Olympic had been hit by a mine. As soon as I sent her a wire of assurance I hastened through Ireland and across the Irish Sea to Liverpool to board the Baltic."

"The company informed me that Dr. Hopper, of the Baltic, had gone to the war and that I was needed for his place. The run just ended was the Olympic's last trip of the season. There was no warship in sight. If there was any rescuing done it did not occur up to the time I left the Olympic on the morning of October 29."

**Left Mr. Schwab on Liner.**

When informed that Charles M. Schwab had left the Olympic at Lough Swilly, Dr. Beaumont said he had left Mr. Schwab on board when he went ashore on his way to Liverpool.

Dr. Beaumont is the senior surgeon of the White Star fleet, having been with the line for twenty years. He is known to thousands of passengers who have travelled on the Olympic, the Oceanic and the Olympic and has performed many successful operations at sea. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. He became senior surgeon of the fleet after the death of Dr. O'Loughlin, who was lost on the Titanic.

Mr. Schwab had rescued the crew of any warship it is the belief of the British government for eighteen days. It is thought that perhaps the Olympic's passengers may have been requested to say nothing of her change of course to avoid mines, as it might cause unnecessary alarm ashore and give rise to false rumors.

liners as soon as warships for the purpose were available.

"The crew of the Olympic was magnificent," said one of the passengers. "A warship's crew could not have acted with greater courage and precision. Everything was in readiness for launching the boats as soon as the Olympic was within reach of the Audacious. The liner's crew was not daunted by the high sea which was running. Some of the boats were capsized but the men were fit, and I understand that there was only one life lost in the sea."

While in the vicinity of Lough Swilly the passengers of the Olympic saw many small boats sweeping for mines, though with what success they could not know. Many of the passengers expressed the belief that the sinking of the Audacious possibly saved the Olympic, which might otherwise have entered a mine field. Others held to the theory that a submarine torpedoed the warship, basing their opinion on the fact that she was "sounded astern rather than forward, which would more likely be the case if she had come in contact with a submerged explosive."

The destruction of the Audacious is the most serious single loss sustained by the British navy since the opening of hostilities. Only a few British warships outrank her in size and fighting equipment. She was a sister ship of the King George V, Centurion and Ajax, all commissioned in 1911 or 1912.

The Audacious had a displacement of 24,000 tons and was 596 feet in length. Her armament consisted of ten 13.5-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns, four 3-pounders, with three 21-inch torpedoes tubes. In her trials she developed a speed of 22.4 knots an hour, being slightly faster under trial than the other vessels of her class.

### REPORT AUDACIOUS SUNK BY MINE

Continued from page 1

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40 inches long. Made of French dyed Muskrat in the most up-to-date models.

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Straight animal Scarf, fancy Muff.

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Successfully imitates the natural Blue Fox.

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Large fancy Scarf and Pillow Muff.

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**Black Lynx Neckpieces** .....\$34.75 and \$115.00  
**Black Lynx Neckpieces** .....\$34.75 and \$49.75  
**Black Lynx Muffs** .....\$50.00, \$59.75 and \$67.50

**Natural Skunk Neckpieces** .....\$16.50, \$22.50 and \$37.50  
**Natural Skunk Muffs** .....\$29.75, \$34.75 and \$47.50  
**Mole Neckpieces** .....\$12.75, \$18.50 and \$32.50  
**Mole Muffs** .....\$22.50, \$29.75 and \$39.75  
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**Natural Fitch Muffs** .....\$37.50, \$49.75 and \$69.50  
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**Skunk dyed Raccoon Muffs** .....\$12.75, \$19.75 and \$24.75  
**Black Fox Neckpieces** .....\$11.00, \$14.75 and \$27.50  
**Black Fox Muffs** .....\$12.50, \$16.50 and \$24.75  
**Skunk Opossum Neckpieces** .....\$4.98, \$7.95  
**Skunk Opossum Muffs** .....\$7.50 and \$8.75

## LIFE OF THE SPY BRIEF AND FULL OF EXCITEMENT

Notebook of Official in France Discloses Many Stories of Daring Feats—Take Most Desperate Chances and Usually Die with Back to Wall.

London, Nov. 4.—These notes were written by a man engaged by the Allies in an official capacity, whose duties continually called him from Paris to the firing lines of the Belgian, English and French, and who thus has unusual opportunities of talking with the soldiers and frequently seeing the battle.

Paris, October 25.

The general and his staff have established their headquarters in a village a few hundred yards from the Belgian frontier. From the north comes the roar of heavy German artillery brought up during the night, from the west the duller sound of the big guns of British warships manoeuvring four miles from the coast and doing good work. I have slept two hours in a deserted farmhouse in company with three wounded British soldiers and a whining dog, evidently left behind by his master in his flight.

A shuffling of feet in the roadway and shouted orders awaken me. A squad of French soldiers led by a lieutenant is gathered at the door around two civilians, hands tied behind their backs. Spies! Caught on top of a haystack within a hundred feet of the general's headquarters. They had been in the neighborhood for a week, it seems, getting food no one knows where. They refused to speak. They had field glasses and note books, with the numbers of French and British regiments. The names of generals and numbers of batteries were found buried in the linings of their caps, were passed through the enemy's lines signed by one of General von Kluck's aide-de-camps.

Their case is settled in advance. Interrogated, they neither make denials nor confessions. Simply refuse to speak. Caught at 8 o'clock, they are tried at 8:30 by a court-martial, the benches for a colonel and three captains called hurriedly from staff headquarters.

**Six Shots End Their Lives.**

A few questions to which no answers are forthcoming, a glance at the notebooks and passes found on the prisoners and it is over. Back of the farmhouse are a poultry yard and decrepit stables. Against the stable wall, eyes bandaged, hands tied, kneeling, the two Germans are placed, the six soldiers ten paces away. The lieutenant's sword is raised, six shots mingle into one. The law of war is carried out. It is 9 o'clock.

The three British wounded and myself, sole silent spectators of a drama becoming commonplace in the North of France, exchange cigarettes, sigh "Poor devils!" and return, the two Germans, I to my bed for another hour's well earned rest.

Such incidents form a part of every day conversations in the camps and trenches on the firing line. The Germans, always masters in the art of spying, have never ceased being informed more or less accurately as to the movements of the allied forces, and since August 3 between 400 and 500 unarmoured guests have been summarily tried and executed by the French and British troops. If a spy is caught within the zone of battle he is tried on the spot, the trial consisting of an examination of the papers and documents found on the suspect, the hearing of witnesses and of the prisoner's defence. If no papers or documents are found and the witnesses are not sufficiently affirmative the suspect is released or sent to Paris for a further trial.

The last is the best. In Paris last month, at the War Department offices, officers hurry in and out, orders are like the wind, generals and staff discuss the campaign in the hallways, a young artillery officer, according to the insignia on his collar, walks up and down idly smoking. A captain passes by, asks for a light for his cigar, and remarks, "Nice weather, isn't it?" No answer. The captain, surprised, repeats his remark. The lieutenant turns away. Angered his superior officer goes after him. The other runs toward a door.

It's all over in a jiffy. Friend Lieutenant brought into a private office, answers questions with an over-the-Rhine accent, which is a trade mark. He is a lieutenant all right, but the 11th Bavarian Regiment, he has been made the French War Office for a week, and he is a spy, which is the worst of the worst, which was, of course, cut out by the censor.

The reliance Germany placed upon the topography of the present battle grounds was a serious tactical error, the opinion of Dr. Douglas W. Johnson, professor of geology at Columbia University, in a lecture last evening at the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Johnson said:

"Germany, compelled by a legitimate but topographically difficult terrain and the breaking of her pledge to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she gained a temporary advantage of ground value and pushed the allied army back almost to the gates of Paris, but starting rapidly, but it may be questioned whether yielding to the temptation offered by the level plain of Belgium was not a serious tactical error."

"It was the Belgian army that caused small but unexpected delays. German troops, condemned to a slow advance, treatment of Belgium with unnecessary unanimity; and the loss of the Belgian sympathy is not lightly to be regarded."

"All of these disadvantages have been ascribed to Germany, but have been her neutrality pledge, made at the cost of a slower advance into French territory."

## KAISER IN ERROR, SAYS DR. JOHNSON